

THE ANARCHISTS.

A Movement to Be Made For Their Release From Prison.

CHICAGO, May 15.—Preparations have been made to attempt to secure the release from the penitentiary of the convicted Anarchists, Fielden, Schwab and Neebe, by a method heretofore not hinted at in the case. In a short time an application will be made to Judge Gresham for a writ of habeas corpus on the ground that the prisoners are detained without due process of law. No less an authority than General Benjamin F. Butler says that the effort will almost beyond doubt be successful, the opinion being based on the expression of the United States Supreme Court in the proceedings heretofore brought before that body. "Ben" Butler is a regularly retained associate counsel in the case.

The Anarchists' lawyers say that the writ of habeas corpus will be asked for on the ground that after the sentence of death was passed upon the condemned Anarchists and Neebe was doomed to spend fifteen years in the penitentiary, the case was appealed to the Supreme Court, where the finding of the lower court, with the sentence of death for Spies, Parsons, Lingg, Fischer, Engel, Schwab and Fielden, was affirmed. The prisoners were not taken before the Supreme Court to hear the affirmation of their sentence and their lawyers were not even notified to be present. The claim is made that this is a breach of their constitutional rights and that the Constitution even goes so far as to say that a sentence of death rendered in the absence of the prisoners is not due process of law. General Butler writes under date of May 10: "After giving sufficient examination to the record in the case of Fielden, I have come fully to the conclusion that such action is erroneous in that it was an attempt to take his life without due process of law. I therefore advise very strongly your taking a writ of error to have such procedure corrected by the judgment of the Supreme Court of the United States. If any technical objections are made, to the Circuit Court, for a writ of habeas corpus for Fielden, because under that writ the facts, as well as the law, can be discussed and forms are of no consequence when they stand in the way of the due course of justice. Of course, the decisions of these questions will relieve any of his fellows who are suffering from the same errors if decided as I believe they must be, save the men whose lives have been taken without due process of law."

KANSAS JUDICIAL DISTRICTS.

The State Divided Into Two Districts—Provisions of Senator Plumb's Bill.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—The Senate has passed Mr. Plumb's bill to fix the time and places for holding Federal Courts in the district of Kansas. It divides the State into two districts, to be known as the First and Second division of the district of Kansas.

The Second division will include the Counties of Sedgwick, Cowley, Butler, Harvey, McPherson, Rice, Ellsworth, Barton, Rush, Ness, Lane, Scott, Wichita, Greeley, Hamilton, Kearney, Finney, Garfield, Hodgman, Pawnee, Stafford, Reno, Kingman, Pratt, Kiowa, Edwards, Ford, Gray, Haskell, Grant, Stanton, Morton, Stevens, Seward, Meade, Clark, Comanche, Harper, Barber and Sumner, and a term of the Circuit and District Courts shall be held at Wichita on the first Monday of September of each year.

The remaining counties embraced in the district are to constitute the First division and the terms of the Circuit and District Courts are to be held at the time and places now prescribed by law.

The fourth and last section of the bill provides that all civil suits and proceedings now pending in the Circuit or District Courts of the district of Kansas and which would, if instituted, after the passage of this act be required to be brought in the Second division of district may be transferred by consent of all parties to the Second division of the district and there be disposed of in the same manner and with like effect as if they had been there instituted; and all process writs and recognizances relating to such suits and proceedings so transferred are to be considered as belonging to the term of the Court in the Second division of the district in the same manner and with like effect as if they had been issued or taken in reference thereto originally.

THE PICKLER BILL.

The Farmers' Alliance Heard on Behalf of Sub-Treasuries Based on Staple Products.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—A delegation representing the Farmers' Alliance appeared before the Ways and Means Committee to advocate the passage of the Pickler bill to create sub-treasuries in different parts of the country for the reception of staple crops produced by farmers. The spokesman was C. W. Macune, chairman of the legislative committee of the Alliance and editor of the National Economist. He said they did not ask the enactment of any unconstitutional measure, but as the great debtor class, as the men who had gone out in the West after the war and laid the soil under contribution with borrowed money, they protested against the contraction of the currency at a time when their debts became due and asked that the conditions be restored to what they were when the money was borrowed. They asked justice, pure and simple.

GOVERNMENT REPORT.

May Wheat Average a Point Lower—Condition of Other Crops.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—The official report of the condition of winter grain May 1 makes a reduction of one point in wheat, the average being 80. The rye average is maintained, being 93.5; barley, 84.6.

Areas in wheat roots which were not too severely frosted, have improved during the last month; in others the injury is shown to be greater than appearances indicated. The heaviest decline in condition appears in Indiana and Illinois. A part of the Ohio breadth improved while a larger part declined, causing a fall of five points for the State. A loss in condition is reported in Texas from the ravages of an aphid, or plant louse. There is a decline through the southern belt from injury by the freeze and the depredations of insects. On the other hand there is a partial recovery from the very low condition of April on the Pacific coast, and improvement in Kansas, Michigan, Kentucky and Tennessee, and in New York. The averages of condition for the States of principal production are as follows: New York 91, Pennsylvania 90, Ohio 83, Michigan 73, Indiana 63, Illinois 64, Missouri 82, Kansas 92, California 82, Oregon 95. The Southern States producing wheat show: Maryland 98, Virginia 95, North Carolina 80, Georgia 65, Texas 67, Tennessee 82.

The reported progress of spring plowing and planting indicates an average state of forwardness of farm work. It is evident that the depression in prices of corn and oats and their products has not affected the wages of agricultural labor.

The reports relative to cotton report the progress of planting and conditions affecting seeding and germination. Planting is late except in the Carolinas. In Georgia is scarcely up to the average at this date, the delay being caused by drought, difficulty of plowing and slow germination. From Alabama westward serious delays have occurred from excessive rains, overflow of bottom lands and floods from the rise of great rivers. Replanting is necessary where the seed has rotted in the ground. Great scarcity of seed is reported in parts of Tennessee. Usually nearly seven-eighths of the cotton area is seeded before the close of April. This year only three-fourths has been planted. The proportions in the several States reported as follows: Virginia 55 per cent, South Carolina 80, North Carolina 77, Georgia 80, Florida 87, Alabama 85, Mississippi 65, Louisiana 70, Texas 75, Arkansas 60, Tennessee 57; average 75.8 per cent. In the Mississippi river bottom lands the fear of floods as well as actual overflows prevents planting, which will be actively pushed as the waters subside and the danger becomes less imminent.

THE ELEVENTH CENSUS.

Superintendent Porter Determined to Have It Correct.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—Superintendent of Census Porter has issued the following order to supervisors of the census: "It has been brought to the attention of the Superintendent of the Census that city councils and boards of trade in certain Western cities have appropriated money to aid their census supervisors in the enumeration of populations. While it may be urged by some that such proceeding is legitimate and merely intended to help the Government to obtain a fair and full enumeration, I am compelled to look upon it as an almost irresistible temptation to fraud, and as consequently endangering an honest count of the people. If tolerated by this office, it would have a tendency to bring the whole census into disrepute. You are, therefore, positively instructed not to receive any such compensation yourself nor countenance for one instant the payment of any sum of money whatever by municipalities, corporations, associations or persons to enumerators. Any supervisor of census who is not content with the remuneration allowed by law (which is double the amount paid in 1880) should at once resign. The eleventh census must and shall be above suspicion. To tolerate any action on the part of municipalities, associations, organizations or individuals, no matter how powerful they may be, which has for its purpose the debauching or which would even throw the slightest taint upon the truthfulness of the returns would, in my opinion, be nothing short of a crime against the people of the United States. The whole matter, together with the facts in possession of this office, has been laid before the Secretary of the Interior and the action of the Superintendent of Census in placing every legitimate obstacle at his command in the way of the distribution of local funds for this purpose meets with the Secretary's approval."

Missouri's Capitol Damaged.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., May 13.—A tornado struck the capital at 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and for half an hour the wind blew a hurricane, driving before it a storm of rain which so enveloped the town that nothing could be seen but the vivid flashes of lightning. The storm came from the southwest, crossing the river at this point and doing great damage to forest trees. At 4:45 o'clock the wind had risen almost to the force of a cyclone, and as it came roaring across hills it struck the State Capitol with terrific force, carrying with it the roof of the northern end of the Capitol building. Beams, tin, huge ventilators and iron work were rolled together like a scroll and carried over the bluff.

DUN'S REVIEW.

Signs of a Considerable Boom in Trade—Spring Wheat Seeding's Effects.

NEW YORK, May 10.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says: During the past week the business situation has changed but little. The outward manifestations vary somewhat, but the leading facts are still the enormous volume of traffic in progress, the expectation of monetary expansion and the absence of forces at present seriously disturbing even in details. Chief and most potent of the present favoring influences is still the prospect of increased monetary use of silver in some form. Labor controversies cause less interruption than has been anticipated.

It has come to be recognized that injury to winter wheat may count for 50,000,000 bushels at least, but spring seeding has covered an increased acreage and a larger yield of that kind would naturally follow higher prices. Cotton is a shade weaker than a week ago and accounts of injury less impressive. Iron shows no great change, the radical facts in that branch being the transfer of part of the production to Southern instead of Northern fields. The increase in wool supply this year can not be large, but the expectations of higher prices so generally entertained by growers tend to embarrass the manufacturer. Boston sales were large, with prices stiff.

The movement of meats continues heavy—at Chicago, 3,000,000 pounds of dressed beef against 945,000 last year, and for the year thus far 50,000,000 against 18,000,000 pounds last year. Beef cattle have reached the highest point for the year; lard receipts at Chicago are nearly double, and hogs grow stronger at the West. In general, operations in products are remarkably large, with advancing prices, but mainly because of the expected loss in production this year.

The dry goods business continues of full volume—at Chicago larger than last year—and the shoe trade is also larger. The volume of all trade shown by exchanges outside of New York remains about 10 per cent. above last year's, which in turn was the largest on record. The reports from interior cities indicate fairly maintained activity, with money markets nowhere stringent, though at Chicago and some other points closer about May 1 than before on account of settlements and preparation for assessments for taxation. The disbursements to May 1 were larger than ever before, approaching \$30,000,000.

The business failures occurring throughout the country during the last seven days number 209, as compared with 211 last week. For the corresponding week of last year the figures were 207.

LOT JUMPING.

Characteristic Lot-Jumping Scene at Oklahoma City, Ok.

OKLAHOMA CITY, Ok., May 10.—Considerable excitement was occasioned here over an attempt at lot jumping. In the morning about ten o'clock a wagon loaded with lumber was stopped in front of a vacant lot on Robinson street, between Grand avenue and Main street, and simultaneously a trio of colored individuals appeared, armed with carpenter's tools, quietly unloaded the wagon and began to construct the foundation of a small house. As if by magic a dozen men appeared upon the scene and without a word began tearing up the foundation and carrying the boards and scantlings to a pond nearby, where they were dumped.

Within two minutes the dozen men were joined by others, who had been informed of the attempt at jump, until the streets were filled with excited men, vying with each other to secure a board that they might help in the destruction of the proposed edifice. The lot in question is held under a city certificate by S. C. Woodruff. The would-be jumper was J. D. Willy, colored, formerly a Topeka, Kan., barber. Willy and his two aids disappeared and the crowd dispersed as quietly as they came, but with the understanding that a watch would be kept on Willy, this being his second attempt at lot jumping.

THE PAUPER HOLOCAUST.

The Loss of Life Supposed to Be Far Greater Than as First Reported.

UTICA, N. Y., May 10.—The number of bodies found in the ruins of the poor house in Preston, Chenango County, is already thirteen and the impression is growing that the loss of life far exceeds the first estimate. The building burned very rapidly, as if pitched and tarred, and with great fierceness. The fire was intensely hot the belief exists that some of the bodies were so completely incinerated that no trace of them can be found. The following are known to have been burned besides those mentioned in previous dispatches: Mary Vosburg of Otsele, Estella Malory of Norwich and Julia Hunt of Norwich. One insane woman was captured near Plymouth, several miles away, last night. She was half clad and bewailed the loss of her home. One of the imbeciles was scared into her senses by the fire and escaping from the burning room by a window reached the roof and crawled along the ridge board and roused the keeper's wife from slumber, thus saving her life.

A Negro Wins a First Prize.

BOSTON, May 9.—The annual competition for the Boyleston prizes for Harvard students in declamation was held last night in Cambridge. The first prizes were won by W. E. Dubois, '90, and H. E. Burton, '90. Mr. Dubois is a negro.

FIERCE STORMS.

The Tornado's Work in Several States—Destruction and Fatalities in Kansas—Several Persons Killed and Injured in North Missouri—Fatal Visitation in Pennsylvania—Storms in Ohio and Iowa.

FREDONIA, Kan., May 12.—Additional particulars of the cyclone that passed over this county Friday afternoon are obtained from Captain S. J. Bartlett, who made the drive of fifteen miles to get a complete list of the dead and injured.

The formation of a funnel-shaped cloud was first noticed six miles west of here, passing in a north-easterly direction two miles north of here making its first dip, fortunately doing but little damage. Upon raising it passed in an easterly direction fifteen miles, again dipping and sweeping a swath from one-fourth to half a mile wide, demolishing first the farm buildings of Sam Sturdevant, and in a line Joe Wiltse, Frank Glidden, John Anderson, Alexander Russell and Mr. Peterson's, covering a distance of four miles.

Mrs. Joseph Chandler, while driving along the road, with a child in her arms, was carried high in the air and alighted uninjured, while the buggy was destroyed and horse killed.

Mr. Wood while driving had his wagon made into kindling wood and found one wheel half a mile away. A son of Mr. Wiltse was carried a quarter of a mile away and found unconscious, but soon recovered.

The killed and injured are: Mrs. Zella Glidden, aged twenty-one, killed; Harvey Wiltse, aged fifteen, killed; Frank Glidden, child thirteen months old, hurt severely, can hardly live; Mr. Glidden, only slightly injured; Sam Sturdevant and family of four, all slightly hurt; Mrs. Peterson, dangerously injured; Alexander Russell and family, slightly hurt; John Anderson, slightly hurt; Mr. Wood, slightly hurt.

THE NORTH MISSOURI STORM. ALBANY, Mo., May 12.—A cyclone passed about five miles north of here at about six o'clock Friday evening. It first struck about six miles northwest of town, blowing to pieces two or three residences and the Shockley school house.

Then the storm passed on east, demolishing every thing in its track, destroying about twenty residences in all, killing Mrs. Nathaniel Green, who was visiting at Wint Needle's, and badly injuring three or four members of John Castor's family. Most of the people took refuge in caves and cellars and were unharmed.

The course of the storm was almost due east, and was about two hundred yards in width. The cyclone remained on the ground a distance of about six miles.

Five or six dwellings and several out-buildings were blown away south of Memphis, fences carried away and orchards swept down, but nobody killed.

Near Blythesdale Mrs. Jane Moore and Mrs. Henry Young were fatally injured and a number of other persons more or less seriously hurt. More than a dozen houses were wrecked and other property destroyed.

THE PENNSYLVANIA STORM. OIL CITY, Pa., May 12.—The most destructive cloudburst and cyclone ever known struck this section about eleven o'clock Saturday night. Houses, barns, bridges, oil well rigs and gas lines are in ruins.

At East Sandy, eight miles from here, the residence of William Nunnemaker was blown down, burying the entire family in the ruins. Mr. and Mrs. Nunnemaker are seriously injured and their two children will die of their injuries.

Mr. and Mrs. Noah Jackson were buried in the ruins of their residence and were taken out dead and badly mangled.

The residences of Thomas Starr and William Lambert were destroyed.

The Valley railroad suffered severely. Freight train No. 68 struck a landslide at Bull's siding, throwing eighteen freight cars in the ditch. Three hundred feet of track was washed out at Astral and smaller portions at Brandon.

THE STORM AT AKRON, O. AKRON, O., May 12.—At 5:30 Saturday evening, in the midst of a terrific cloudburst, this city was struck by the worst tornado which has ever been known here, excepting, perhaps, the Sharon cyclone of just a month ago. The storm struck the southern part of the city and tore through the Fifth, Fourth and Second wards, doing damage which can not be estimated at this writing, but fully one hundred buildings are completely demolished. Hundreds more are badly damaged, and a stretch two miles long is stripped of trees and buildings of all sorts.

FIERCE WIND IN IOWA. DUBUQUE, Iowa, May 12.—Friday night one of the most terrific storms that ever visited Iowa swept over Dubuque. For over four hours there was an incessant glare of lightning and a deluge of rain that filled the gutters and sewers to overflowing. Seventeenth street was washed out and a party of four in a carriage narrowly escaped death. One of the horses attached to the carriage was swept into the sewer and carried to its mouth at the river. Several buildings, including the Illinois Central railroad buildings, were damaged by lightning.

Fremont's Good Fortune. WASHINGTON, May 11.—At General Fremont's request the Second Comptroller has investigated his old accounts and has discovered that instead of General Fremont being a debtor, as had been generally thought, to the United States, the Government had actually owed him for over forty years \$21,000. A warrant for the amount due has been made out and signed.

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